

KAISER OWNS N. Y. MAIL BUT WHO BOUGHT HEARST

(Life)

The exhibition of the New York Evening Mail as a German-owned paper has been interesting, and has helped us to understand how far we have come, and by what stages, to the condition of being a united nation. The Mail as it was, with the German government as its owner, was doing no particular harm that we know of, because it could not but support the national attitude towards the war. It has read like a loyal paper for months. All the same, the Mail exposure was interesting as has been its restoration to American ownership.

The Tribune, which attends lavishly to the Hearst press, has been at pains to print side-by-side comparisons of the political positions of the Mail while it was German-owned, but chiefly before we got into the war, and of the New York Hearst American during the same period. The two papers seem to have worked along on almost exactly the same lines, working hard to get into trouble with the British, opposing the draft, agitating with energy against the transportation of American troops overseas, doing everything possible to help the German cause without quite coming out flat-footed for Germany.

Was Hearst Bought Too?

We know now why the Mail was working as it did, but why was Hearst doing it? Why did Hearst work so persistently for Germany as long as it was possible to do so without danger of going to jail? The Mail was bought. Was Hearst bought too? It has never seemed likely. Hearst has always been accounted a man who could command money enough to do what he liked. There was a story that some great advertisers had influenced the policy of his papers early in the war, but no credible basis for that tale has been furnished. The likelier hypothesis is that Hearst, like the German government, has been spending his own money to get the kind of political effects that he wanted.

To Wreck British Empire

Heaven knows whether he cared anything for Germany, but he has seemed heartily disposed to wreck the British Empire, and ready to take any chance or use any tool that would forward him in that disposition.

Hearst is a very strange person. Why do not our leading psychologists, who from time to time have expounded to us the Kaiser and the Colonel, and even the President employ their abilities in an effort to make him more comprehensible to his observant and wondering fellow-creatures? What does he want, and why does he want it? If anyone knows, he does not speak for publication. There is no theory of human improvement or destruction with which Hearst can be definitely connected. So far as known, he is not a Democrat, nor a Republican, nor a Tammany man, nor a Roosevelt man, nor an I. W. W., nor a Socialist, nor for anything or anybody but just Hearst. Why he should be for Hearst, why Hearst should interest him so much, what he sees in that man for good or bad, is just a mystery. Why don't the psychologists get after him and explain why he insists so obstinately in being a bad smell in a suffering world?

LICK-THE-KAISER CLUB SETS ASIDE MONEY FOR WORK

(Carlsbad Current)

The expenditure of over two thousand dollars of the funds of the Lick the Kaiser Club was approved Monday afternoon by the County Council of Defense.

The items were, roughly, \$1,200.00 for the local Red Cross, to be distributed all over the county to the various precinct chapters or auxiliaries in proportion to the amount of cash turned in by each; eight hundred dollars for the Knights of Columbus, and one hundred and fifty dollars for the Salvation Army. The council declared that twenty-five per cent of the sum to the credit of each Lick the Kaiser Club precinct should be turned back to the credit of its local Red Cross. Some locals needed more than this apportionment, some had money in the treasury, with no bills payable, and in others, it was thought that the sum would cover the indebtedness presented.

Two Other Campaigns

The two other contributions were apportioned according to the size of the drive. The Knights of Columbus asked for thirty million dollars for the country. The Salvation Army asked for five million. The amount for the Knights of Columbus was determined by analysis of the Red Cross figures, and the Salvation Army was taken as one-sixth of that sum. The matter of registration of all loafers from the ages of 18 to 60 was referred to the Lick the Kaiser Club Labor Committee, to which was added Milton Smith, another member of the Council of Defense.

Permanent Record Planned

A committee composed of G. M. Cooke, A. N. Pratt, and Milton Smith was appointed to look up the matter of a permanent record for all men who have gone to war from Eddy County. The secretary of the council had already written concerning such a bulletin board, the use of such in eastern towns having been explained by Lieut. Fred West on his recent visit to Carlsbad.

Now that the United States has learned how to train, equip and transport a million men to the battlefields of Europe, the task of putting the second and third millions in the field will be easier.—Deming Headlight

Burglary is increasing at an appalling rate, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung. The national policy is being individualized, as it were.—Minneapolis Tribune.

For United States Senator C. L. TALLMADGE of Socorro, N. M.

"Win the War, Bring Federal Financial Aid to New Mexico's Reclamation and Drainage Projects and to Stockman and Farmer," are His Principles

For Fifteen Years, Mr. Tallmadge has given his every effort to the internal development of New Mexico. We believe he can best continue this great work in the Senate of the United States. And we believe that President Wilson and the Nation need now the active aid of such men as C. L. Tallmadge. THE DEMOCRATS OF SOCORRO COUNTY.

Endorsed in Mass Meeting and By Committee

"Resolved, by the Democratic Central Committee of the County of Socorro, that the Democrats of this County and State generally, request of Hon. C. L. Tallmadge that he become a candidate for the nomination and subsequent election as United States Senator for the State of New Mexico, at the coming fall election.

MELITON TORRES, Chairman."

This resolution was endorsed by a mass meeting of Socorro County citizens.

Mr. Tallmadge, though he has done more for New Mexico than any other citizen in private or public life, has never sought office. Only when urged by friends, who recognized his ability, his unselfish devotion to his State and Country, did Mr. Tallmadge consent to become a candidate.

We believe:

That Mr. Tallmadge is the strongest candidate we can put before New Mexico's voters in the fall election and we point out the great desirability of electing a Democrat.

That Mr. Tallmadge, if elected, will prove an able, whole-hearted supporter of our great President and of America's part in the war for world freedom.

That Mr. Tallmadge would prove in the United States Senate a powerful force in procuring for New Mexico the necessary federal aid for her great drainage and irrigation projects.

That Mr. Tallmadge would prove an effective advocate of changes in banking laws which New Mexico's Stock Raisers, Farmers and Bankers as well know are necessary for the proper development of our state and of the Great New West.

An American of Long Patriotic Lineage—1776 to 1918



Col. Ben. Tallmadge, great-grandfather, thanked by Congress for "distinguished service" in revolution. He served in Congress 16 years.

Gen. William Floyd, signer of the Declaration of Independence, great-grandfather of C. L. Tallmadge.

H. F. Tallmadge, father, enlisted at 11 years of age in Civil War, recovered from wound, re-enlisted.

Chester L. Tallmadge, Jr., only son, enlisted when 18, and now in aviation service in France. Awarded "cross of war" by France.

C. L. TALLMADGE

Mr. Tallmadge is a Westerner by birth, he upbringing in education and in heart. He was born 45 years ago in Nebraska and graduated with high honors in the University of Nebraska. He practiced law for a time, but gave up a good practice, leaving his wife and baby, to answer McKinley's call for volunteers in the war for free Cuba.

Upon his discharge he turned his attention to the needs and possibilities of the Southwest. Mr. Tallmadge is the pioneer of the great movement to the Southwest which has resulted in the recent rapid development of the country. He is himself heavily interested in New Mexico.

His neighbors are his friends. When Mr. Tallmadge took up the Bosque del Apache Grant, a score of families whose people for generations had occupied and cultivated portions of it were informed by him that he would not question their rights to the land. He sent his engineers to stake out the territory which each of them claimed, and gave to each settler a deed to his property.

It was he who introduced the idea of low railroad rates to the Southwest; who educated the people of the north to come here; who convinced the railroads of the advantage of building up the Southwest.

Prosperity in New Mexico followed his efforts; bank deposits in old towns doubled, new towns sprang up; railroads which hitherto had not paid expenses began to share in the revival, and farmers, stockmen and workmen found ready markets for their produce and labor.

Mr. Tallmadge's Platform of Principles

Honorable Meliton Torres, Chairman Democratic Central Committee, Socorro, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Torres:

I have your communication of recent date enclosing the resolution passed by the Democratic and County Central Committee and approved by mass meeting of Socorro County Democrats. This resolution requests me to become a candidate for the nomination of the office of United States Senator before the Democratic State Convention.

While I deeply appreciate the compliment which is expressive of the kindly thought of my neighbors and friends, I am moved more by the reference to the work which I have been able to accomplish in the past fifteen years in developing the agricultural resources of the state and the bringing within its boundaries many thousands of people who have become prominent citizens and are contributing to the upbuilding of the commonwealth in all lines of activity.

The first problem for every citizen is to decide "what can I best do to aid and end the war," which can only be accomplished by a complete victory over any enemy which is moved by greed for power and lust of passion to rule mankind and destroy all that is good and which, if it were to succeed, would bring slavery, poverty and misery to every home in our fair land.

Therefore, I must decide in considering your request whether I can contribute more to the common cause by serving in such capacity. Without doubt, such office would put me in position to strengthen and uphold the regularly constituted authorities, in their conduct of the war, and this will be demanded of anyone placed in this high office, and anything less will not be long tolerated by the citizens of New Mexico of its senator.

Further, my thought and work for the past few years has been to assist in working out a plan to reclaim the lands of the Rio Grande

valley, which have been so beautifully favored by nature in giving all factors necessary to make this one of the most productive sections of the world and at the same time has been one of the most neglected.

This is probably one of the oldest farmed sections of the United States. The early pioneer Spanish-American settled and fully developed irrigation without governmental or financial aid. He laid out and constructed his irrigation ditches without level or transit, but with a degree of intelligence that has not been equal in similar undertakings in like circumstances. He improved and farmed the lands which, together with stock raising, enabled him to sustain himself and family and built up one of the most productive communities in the country.

The Rio Grande, being an international and interstate stream, is directly in the control of the federal government. This took the distribution of its water out of the hands of the water users and through inequitable and improper diversion and storage, many thousands of acres of the richest land in the world have become worthless so far as crop yield is concerned. Aside from the personal loss to these people it has put New Mexico out of its rightful place as one of the great sugar, wheat and other cereal producing states and just at a time when the world's supply of sugar, flour and other food products necessary to sustain the lives of the millions of laborers engaged in war producing activities is so urgently required.

The time has arrived for us to overcome this deplorable condition if we are to do our part in the present emergency. Let us not lament over our present condition, but correct it. The first thing to do is to move sugar by growing sugar beets; increase flour by planting and growing wheat; increase meat production by growing more cattle, sheep and hogs. To do this means drainage, and drainage means money.

The present crisis has proven that there is just one banker with sufficient resources to finance every enterprise necessary to win the war, and that is our Uncle Sam. His performance from the day war was

declared has proven that he is willing to do so, and on a fair business basis. Let us organize our drainage districts and vote our bonds and ask the federal government to loan us the money necessary to do the construction, to aid us in getting the necessary machinery delivered quickly.

We have the labor to do the work and grow the crops. The war finance corporation was created by Congress with authority to loan three billion dollars to enterprises necessary to the prosecution of the war. Through this agency of the government or some other, New Mexico can get the funds necessary to contribute its share.

I have been told by a very high government official that five million acres of land with water available has not been farmed from the lack of funds. Millions additional pounds of meat products can be added if the stockman can secure the funds necessary for his business. His enterprise is certainly an essential one and should not be permitted to suffer for lack of funds. If our present banking laws are inadequate changes should be made so that longer time paper can be carried in order to aid the stockman and farmer.

The interest of every property holder, every business and professional man and every laborer is linked with this development. Let us concentrate our thought to the purpose of correcting a bad condition and not allow our minds to become water-logged. We will have nearly every department of the government, and let this be done in the departments which have to do with the developments of land and increased food production so that we can contribute our share in sustaining the men who have pledged their lives that our government may live.

If the Democrats think I can be more useful in working out these and other problems in the capacity mentioned, I am willing to serve.

Sincerely yours,
C. L. TALLMADGE

The time is short before the state convention, but reports to the Committee show that Mr. Tallmadge's strength is growing in every precinct. Let us show the voters of New Mexico that the Democrats can unite on a candidate whose worth is known to all and who is in accord with the nation's leaders in their policies and with the best thought for the progress of our state.

Respectfully submitted by MELITON TORRES, Chairman.

Democratic Central Committee of the County of Socorro.

ADVERTISEMENT

AUSTRIAN WOULD KILL BROTHER FIGHTING AGAINST LIBERTY AND FREEDOM

Camp Kearny, July 20.—"I'm fighting for liberty, and if my brother hasn't got sense enough to be fighting with me, I guess I'd have to kill him."

So said a native of Austria, a soldier in the Fortieth Division, naturalized, at a special session of court here recently. He was answering a

hypothetical question put by A. E. Eldredge, naturalization examiner, as to what he would do if he met his brother, an Austrian soldier, in battle.

When the Austrian and German groups of alien soldiers came before the court, searching questions, different from those put to other aliens, were asked. A typical set, with the answers, follows:

"You were born in Germany?"

"Yes."

"Got any relatives in the German army?" "Three brothers."

"If you were fighting in the American army and met those brothers face to face, what would you do?" "I guess I'd have to kill them."

One man, who said he had three brothers serving in the Austrian army, hesitated long at the last question. After five minutes, Mr. Eldredge said, "I guess we'll have to eliminate this man."

The presiding judge intervened.

"If he really thinks he can do his duty in battle as an American citizen, even if he meets those brothers, he can be naturalized," he said. "I will do it," said the man. He was naturalized.

The Director of Conciliation of the Department of Labor reports that the "tendency toward strikers is on the decrease. It is high time that the tendency disappeared entirely."—Providence Journal.

RECORD MOVEMENT OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS

Washington, July 24.—A record for rapid troop movement was established at a training camp on July 7, when 15 trains with 220 coaches carried 10,320 soldiers from the camp between 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock over two railroads. The former record for camp evacuation by rail, the railroad administration reported today, was seven trains leaving in one day carrying 4,000 men.

The indications are that Lenin and Trotsky are about to throw off their Russian disguise and come out frankly in German livery.—Dallas News.

Thrift stamps and war savings certificates are great promoters of the public health. All who buy them will do their best to live until 1923.—Albany Argus.